

THE DALLAS EXPRESS



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Any erroneous reflection upon the
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attention of the publishers.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white
feather, neither has it been dis-
graced by the yellow streak. It is
not afflicted with the flannel
mouth. It is a plain, every day,
sensible, conservative news-
paper, which tries to tell the
passing breeze; flies no
doubtful flag; it professes a
patriotism as broad as our
country. Its love of even-
handed justice covers all the ter-
ritory occupied by the human
race. This is pretty high ground,
but we live on it and are prosper-
ing. Boys of the press come
up and stand with us. This
ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

A WELL PLACED GIFT.

News dispatches of last week
told of the gift to Dickinson Orphan-
age of \$500.00 by the Pythians of
Texas and of \$500.00 by the Odd
Fellows, the latter representing only
a partial return from the various
lodges and households of the state
who contributed toward this fund
on their annual Thanksgiving Day.
These gifts which will total well
over \$1200.00 represent the interest
in Texas orphan Negro children of
these lodges. It is representative of
their interest in the future of the
citizenship of the state as far as the
unfortunate of their own race are
concerned. These gifts are evidence
of real racial pride—pride of the
substantial sort.

The work of the Dickinson Orphan-
age is highly worthy of support. Its
care of the Negro children of Texas
who are without parents is highly
worth while in that it undertakes
the task of educating and fitting
for citizenship those who otherwise
would probably grow up as liabilities
rather than assets to the civilization
in which they live.

We in Texas should lose no op-
portunity for seeing to it that this
institution is helped substantially in
doing its work. Our dollars should
be in the majority rather than the
minority of those contributed for
its maintenance and support.

The gifts by these fraternities rep-
resent a step in that direction which
may with profit be followed by
other organizations large and small
throughout the state. May this
speedily come to pass.

The institution is worthy of sub-
stantial help. Our fraternities are
able to contribute. It is their duty
to do so.

The Anti-lynching bill has been
favorably reported to the Senate. It
may go over till December but what
of that? It will come up for de-
bate and then will have some real
action—in our opinion mostly vocal.
But we must not forget that its
failure now will not be its end. Like
the prohibition movement it will
gain momentum, and some day it
will have made sentiment enough to
pass—either in the separate states or
as a national measure. We can
help by uniting our forces for the
spread of sentiment—sensibly
against the evil which it seeks to
correct.

Almost simultaneously with the
announcement of a "Jim Crow" bill
at Harvard comes its closing
program with a Negro as class orator.
It is not a coincidence.

Jews in America can not redress
for the indignities which they suf-
fer because financially they are pow-
erful. They have learned the art
of concealment and concentration.
Money is silent yet strangely elo-
quent. We should learn how to
let it help us speak.

A fool's "wisdom" may save a
man from a bad wife's
sneers.

TEXAS.

Texas, our state, again leads the nation in lynching. She has
again devoted herself so assiduously to the task of taking human
life without due process of law and in intricately barbarous ways
as to rank first in the nation and probably in the world as an ex-
pert in breaking the laws which her splendid people through
their representatives, at great public expense have enacted.

Is she proud of the fact? Does she glory in it?

It would seem so. For if she felt otherwise long before now
her law enforcement agencies would have been busily engaged in
bringing to justice, those of her inhabitants who had so flagrant-
ly broken her laws and besmirched her good name. Were there
any deep rooted desire that her behavior in this regard be
changed those foremost men of her citizenry now seeking to
represent her in the legislative halls of the nation would make
mention among other issues of the reign of lawlessness which is
making her name a byword in all the earth.

Texas—a great expanse of the richest territory in great
America; the section where nature has been most lavish in be-
stowing her gifts of arable lands, rolling prairies, oil bearing
structures, rolling prairies and water ways upon man—a natural
paradise where men should feel their absolute debt to a bene-
ficial Creator most fully.

Will they continue to be less considerate of their duty to
their fellowmen than God has been to them?

Will they so far forget their mission upon earth as to con-
tinue indefinitely to forever disregard the Golden Rule?

There is a wonderful chance to prove that lasting success is
built upon justice, that real civilization has no attendant scenes
of barbarism daily enacted and constantly winked at.

May they realize it soon, and redeem themselves before their
government becomes a mockery.

COLONIZATION.

Every now and occasionally there comes news of a fresh
colonization scheme. There have been many. Africa, Canada, and
Mexico all have been named as "promised lands" for the poor
doomed trodden Negro.

*Latest of such ventures is one now in process of completion
in Mexico.

John Steamer, of Chicago, is now in the Mexican capital ne-
gotiating with the Obregon government for the land desired.
Steamer is said to represent an American Negro syndicate with
\$7,000,000 capital. In interviews with the Mexican Department
of Agriculture Steamer has set forth the desirability from the
Mexican point of view of colonizing rich cotton lands of Mexico
with a race which is suited for the production of cotton.

The Mexican Government has indicated its willingness to
have the colonists locate in one section, it being contrary to the
Mexican policy to permit the erection of large foreign colonies ex-
tending over any considerable area. It is believed likely, however,
that permission will be granted to the Negroes to settle in coast-
wise locations in the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Guerrero and Oxa-
aca, utilizing such lands as have been completely abandoned and
allowed to return to the primitive condition.

Before making application to the Mexican authorities the Ne-
gro syndicate is said to have made extensive investigations of re-
gions regarded as suitable for colonization, and it is believed no
difficulty on the part of the Mexican Government will be encoun-
tered provided the syndicate produces the amount of capital
claimed.

This venture may be successful. For the benefit of those
who have such faith in it we hope so.

But to us it appears that our meager ability at governing
ourselves and of developing our own concerns needs more at-
tention in America where our chances for development, even it
under unfavorable circumstances to some extent, are better.

Mexico, like Africa, must be developed. As we now see it,
it is a rich land which the revolutionary temperament of its in-
habitants has kept from real development. Its states have reverted
to wilderness; its government is insecure; its inhabitants have
learned shiftlessness and idleness.

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Are we, who have scarcely no large concerns of our own as
proof of our ability, ready to risk it there? Have we really proven
America unwilling to give us opportunity for expansion.

More than passing attention should be paid to facts such as
these before a haven elsewhere is sought.

We feel that when every American advantage has been used
to the full; when we have by actual accomplishment proved our
ability to cooperate in large numbers consistently—then and only
then should we declare our chances so poor that other lands must
be sought.

A JIM CROW HARVARD.

News dispatches of recent date, tell of the institution by Har-
vard, most widely known of all American universities, of a sys-
tem of discrimination which aims at the exclusion of Negroes and
Jews. Her president justifies it by asserting that harmony must
prevail in the institution and since Jews and Negroes make up the
minority of the student body, they must suffer the will of the
majority, composed to a great extent of Southerners.

It is disappointing to realize that the splendid traditions and
practices of equality and fairness which have characterized this
institution are to be cast aside in this day at the bequest of those
who have, by different training, been rendered incapable of com-
prehending any entering heartily into sympathy with them.

The agreement of the authorities of that school, with such a
program of discrimination will form a blot upon one of the most
commendable records of accomplishment ever made by an Ameri-
can institution. The noted men, whose later lives of service were
made possible by its atmosphere of liberality and equity, their in-
fluence in shaping the sentiment of their day in ways which all
agree were just and proper, bear witness to the soundness of the
policy which here has been maintained in the operation of that
institution.

Why should it now ponder to prejudice? Why should it
representing the highest and the most democratic of American
institutions, willfully remove itself from close adherence to the
very principle which gives to education its value in American life?

America has indeed retrogressed when the highest type of
her schools by such action as this confesses that the principle of
democracy and equality of opportunity are mere words meaning
nothing. The continuation of such a regime at Harvard will
mean nothing less.

But we ourselves may gainfully see in this disposition by
Harvard a sign, all too easily apparent in many other quarters,
of a growing disposition to shunt us aside or remove us altogether
from the majority of American schemes and, while we may be-
moan the fact that such should be the case and feel that proper
ideas of right should correct such conditions, we still are con-
fronted with the fact that such is actually the case. We are be-
ing removed. We are proscribed.

Bewailing facts does not change them. Faith in the future
becomes worth while only as actual works accompany it.

We must have education. And our opportunities in this re-
gard must increase rather than decrease.

It is certain that we cannot govern nor in any way change
the policy of institutions to which we contribute nothing tangible.
If we would avoid proscription and counteract growing ten-
dencies to set us aside, we must more nearly control the institu-
tions where the control is needed. If control cannot be gained of
those already in existence then we must establish and maintain



THE RACE QUESTION IN OUR MIDST.

Thousands of servant rooms, located in back yards, stuck up over garages,
lucky, unkempt poorly equipped and inviting uncleanness in every form.
Thousands of cooks, washerwomen and scullery maids living lives of
brazen shame;

Thousands of fat lazy bunks, grubstaked over the back fence, or by theft
while the farmers call for cotton choppers, and there is plenty of work in
other lines;

Thousands of shacks, rented for double their worth, without water,
toilets or screens;

Habitations that can be described as little better than hovels, planted on
some of our principle streets, with black faces peering out of patched and
broken windows, while pickaninnies scatter filth about the neighborhood;
Mile after mile of mud lanes flanked by squalor and dirt, into which most
of us never enter, except on a desperate hunt for "help;"

Tuberculosis and worse affections brought in daily contact with our chil-
dren, carried back and forth in clothes baskets and on our streets at all
hours of the day and night—

These are some of the aspects of the race question we seldom speak
about, but that do more to aggravate it than some others we do talk about.

To get the dishes washed, to elench the laundry, to be able to run around
the corner for a little extra service, to throw up our hands at a mode of
life imported from the Congo, to spare ourselves the trouble of insisting
on physical and moral decency—that is the way we excuse such conditions.

A bath tub, a little paint, more alertness on the part of employing families
as to what is going on, the occasional booting of a negro from premises
where he does not belong and where he has no business to be, more rigid
inspection of tenements and dwellings by the city, and, perhaps, general
segregation of the races so far as residential districts are concerned, would
go a long way in breaking down the canker we are permitting to develop
within our midst.

Houston Chronicle.

IS THIS A CIVILIZED COUNTRY?

A negro is seated on the ground in the public square of a town of 7500
in Tennessee. His arms are bound with wire. A buggy axle is hammered
into the earth between his knees and to this his feet are chained. A fire
built and a half-hour spent in heating pokers and flat-irons.

Not a domino hides a face in the surrounding crowd. The unmasked
leaders appoint the parts their assistants are to play. Women are numerous
in the throng that fills the square. Roof tops, porch tops are full of on-
lookers. Children are hoisted to the shoulders of their parents that they
might see.

The orgy of torture that follows is almost too hideous for printing. The
eyes of the victim are burned out. The throat is rammed with a red-hot
iron. The back and ribs are scored and raked with sizzling implements of
agony. Rubbish is piled about the quivering black and he is slowly burned
to death. Nobody utters a single protest. After three hours and a half the
spectators gather up their belongings and go home. The pokers and flat
irons resume their usual functions in the domestic economy.

That happened on Dec. 2, 1917. In the last thirty years 3443 persons are
known to have been lynched in the United States, and of other lynchings
authentic records do not exist. Most of the lynchings have been in the South;
but lynchings have occurred in all the states but five, and all these are in
New England. A few years ago lynchings were epidemic in Tennessee;
the news reports of the last few days have brought us tales of lynching
horrors in Texas. A very large percentage of these mob executions are
by burning. The case cited above is one of the worst of which we have
the facts, yet it is not exceptional. Accounts in like cases include such de-
tails as the filling of the air with stench burning flesh, the carrying away
of pieces of bone and chunks of the body of the victim as prized souvenirs
of the occasion. Mere accusation is abundant warrant for one of these
hideous killings. There are no trials. Frequently there is no evidence. The
mobs have no fear of punishment, as witness the words of the late
Henry Watterson:

Lynchings should not be misconstrued. It is not an effort to punish crime.
It is a sport that has as its excuse the fact that a crime of greater or less
gravity has been committed or is alleged. A lynching party is rarely made
up of citizens indignant at the law's delays or failures. It often is made
up of a mob bent upon diversion and proceeding in a mood of rather
ferocity to live a thoroughly good time. Lynchings often are
stimulated by an opportunity to indulge in spectacular murder when there
is no fear that the next grand jury will return murder indictments against
them.

Today the constitutionality of the Dyer anti-lynching bill is questioned.
It is now in the hands of the Senate committee on judiciary. The one ob-
stacle to its possible enactment is said to be this constitutional issue. Mr.
Moorefield Storey appeared a few days ago before this committee and pre-
sented a brief for the bill. From that brief we have taken the matter used
above. Mr. Storey himself deemed that matter of sufficient pertinence
to lead his brief with it. He then proceeds with an elaborate argument in
defense of the constitutionality of the measure on three grounds. One
source of power for passing the law found in the doctrine that there
is a peace of the United States which Congress has the right to maintain,
and a third in the fifth amendment that "No person shall be deprived of
life, liberty or property without due process of law."

In general, Mr. Storey holds that "the citizen of the United States is
entitled to protection from the government to which he owes allegiance."

The shame of the stigma that lynching smears over the pages of our
history no one can exaggerate. Foreign people think our tolerance
of this evil with wonder and loathing. From the beginning, lynching has
been a crime under the laws of the states. Every state has plenty of law
against these crimes. Obviously no action by the states is going to termi-
nate them. Federal action is the only recourse. In its last National platform
the Republican party promised legislation against lynching. President
Harding has urged legislation. The House passed this bill 230 to 119. Ought
the Senate to refuse to act because of alleged doubt of the constitutionality
of this legislation? No; the bill should become a law. Then Congress will
have done its full duty, and if the constitutional issue is raised, the re-
sponsibility will pass on to the supreme court for final adjudication.

Boston Herald

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Historians always are being revised. Mankind, making new assays and
new appraisals in the light of experience and teaching, forms new estimates
and sets down new totals. One wonders if, in the application of these pro-
cesses, any in fifty or a hundred years hence it will not be written that
Booker Washington was the real emancipator of the Negroes. The freedom
given to the American Negroes by Abraham Lincoln elevated or sought to
elevate, them at once to a political, social and industrial status which they
were in no way prepared to assume. Theoretically they were suddenly ad-
vanced to the great school of human experience into a class where they could
not hope, because of lack of previous training to keep pace with their fellows.
They were forced to piece a new interpretation on the declaration that all
men are free and equal by making it pledge equality to all who have made
themselves the peers of those with whom they claimed the right to associate.

Now it is no easy task to bring about the regeneration of a subject race.
The American Negro had long been in slavery. He had found it impossible
to retain, even if he had at some time attained, a reasonable degree of social

thos of our own in which control is possible.
And what is true educationally is just as true otherwise.
We need not expect to obtain greater advantage by begging
and groaning.

We must work for it. Spend for it. Unite for it and strive
ever and eternally to remove ourselves from the begging state by
contributing toward those things from which we expect to benefit.

We know that many of the things which now maintain are
unjust. But we have not learned fully that by our own exertion
we can rectify those institutions that exist or create others just
as efficient.

Courtesy costs nothing—it makes friends and better business.

and industrial independence. He had ceased to be even an idealist. His the-
ories were a confusing admixture of mythology, tradition, and superstition.
Liberty, as an institution, was something of which he had no knowledge.
Neither he nor those who sponsored him in his struggles to reach the light
could cite a convincing precedent to show that, even in the end, the battle
could be won. That was the condition of the emancipated slaves a half-century
ago in the United States. It is not strange that both the North and the South
viewed with some misgivings the problem which circumstance had imposed
upon the people for solution. The emancipator who struck off the chains
which bound the slave to his human master dealt with the problem as a
moral one, with this accomplished, his work was done. It was not for him
to regenerate and reconstruct the race. That work for the Negro, and that
work the Negro seems in a fair way to accomplish.

But it may be that the progress which the Negro, with the aid of Negroes
is making is not exactly along the line which the leaders and champions of
the campaign for full social and political equality had first marked out.
Booker Washington knew the capabilities and weaknesses of the people of
his race better than many of the white friends who have since come to see
the wisdom of his constructive plans. He knew that the Negro could not be
raised to full social equality, or perhaps to full political equality, by any
artificial process. He saw the road of progress leading from where the highly
trained industrial endeavor, into a realm of usefulness and service to him-
self and others. Booker Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton, pos-
sesses the same clear vision. It is they who have emancipated and are em-
ancipating the Negro from his self-imposed enslavement to a hope that can
never be realized—equality without fitness.

The Negroes of the United States are progressing today just to the ex-
tent that they are following the path which leads first to their own industrial
and intellectual emancipation. They cannot be hewers of wood and carriers
of water mentally, and hope ever to become directors of thought, or even the
crude shapers of human destiny. Only those who have learned to serve can
be of service, and only those who are able to serve mankind acceptably can
be called. This lesson is not for the Negro alone, but it is one he must
learn sooner or later, as he will.

\$5,000,000 FUND FOR LINCOLN IN-
STITUTE INVALID.

Jefferson City, July 4.—The Supreme
Court enhanced held today the appropria-
tion of \$500,000 to raise Lincoln In-
stitute, the state Negro school, to the
status of a university. Judge Higbee,
wrote the opinion, said that the legis-
lature exceeded its authority in pass-
ing the act. He held that if Lincoln
Institute had been made a part of the
state university, it would be an en-
tirely different matter. The school fund,
the court denied the writ of manda-
mus asked for by the board of edu-
cation to compel payment of warrants
drawn on the appropriation. The ef-
fect of the ruling is to continue Lin-
coln Institute as a non-school.

Lawton, Okla.—The Sunday School
was held at the Galilee Baptist
church Mrs. Holman and little
Miss Christine Bagby of Altus were
visitors at Sunday School the pastor,
Rev. L. D. Parker preached of wonder-
ful sermon at 11 o'clock. The Masonic
and Eastern Stars held their annual
convention Sunday. E. D. Parker pre-
ached another good sermon at 8 o'clock.
Mr. and Mrs. Still and Mrs. Holman
and Mrs. Bagby of Altus were visitors
of Lawton, Okla. Miss Lucile Pendive
died on the 24th. The body was ship-
ped to Anadarko for burial. The York
Masons and the Heroine had their
annual sermon at Bethlehem church.
Rev. Boone preached a noble sermon.
Mr. Early Shaw and Mrs. Effie John-
son were married Thursday afternoon
at the bride's home. 117 South 1st
street by Rev. Rhone, June 3rd.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs.
P. Walker, Mrs. Stude Anderson, Mr.
Oscar Snowdon, Mr. and Mrs. Ben
Thompson have returned from Texas.
Miss Erma Thompson returned with
them.

DECLARES GEORGE WASHINGTON
RUN FIEND.

(By A. N. P.)
Washington, D. C., July 6.—George
Washington, the father of his country,
not only drank rum and beer, but he
is now declared to have swapped some
of his virtues for a bottle of rum and
kegs of beer. Senator Watson, of
Georgia, is the historian who has
brought these interesting charges
against the memory of the immortal
George. Mr. Watson is one of the il-
lustrary lights of the South. He has
the reputation of having written sev-
eral authentic histories. At least, this
is what he is accused of doing by his
Georgia admirers. In his "Life of Washington,"
he is being whispered about that the
doughty and heroic member from
the State of Virginia, "was a
bit" to swallow on his own account,
and is slyly bolstering his weakness
in this direction by wickedly asserting
the one person in the history of the
country who could not tell a lie took
to his cups often as he could find
warrant for doing so. The incident is
likely to cause a secession of Virginia
from Georgia. What if this dire thing
should happen? Let us hope there is
no truth in the rumor.

DR. CRANE DISCUSSES WORK OF
RACE SCULPTRESS.

(By A. N. P.)
New York City, New York, July
Dr. Frank Crane has recently called
attention to the work of Miss May
Cramer, the noted sculptress and her
comment on why she chose a Negro
female figure for her latest statue
symbolizing the New World. Dr. Crane
reports Miss Cramer as saying:
"I believe that the most beautiful
women in the world, spiritually and
physically, are to be found among the
Colored women in the southern states
of America. That is why I chose the
figure of a Negroess to symbolize the
new world."

"It was the deep mystic beauty in
the eyes of the southern mammas
that first attracted me in Virginia.
There is more beauty in the look out
of the eyes of these Colored women
than can be found in any race of
white women on the earth."
"I marvel to me how the beauty
of the Negroess has for centuries
escaped artists and sculptors. She is
more beautiful in face and form than
the white woman."

TO HAVE FREE DENTAL CLINIC.

(Pittsburgh News Service)
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 6.—Children of
the foreign Sunday schools in the
Hill district have gone to work en-
thusiastically to purchase equipment
for the establishment of a children's
free dental clinic in the district. This
is an effort organized by the Pitts-
burgh Urban League for the purpose
of bringing to the Hill district the
kind of services that is rendered es-
pecially to the children and needy
through 25 other such clinics under
supervision of the Dental Depart-
ment of the University of Pittsburgh
in other parts of this city.
John A. Clark, secretary of the Ur-
ban League says, "there is already
too great a neglect on the part of
our race to help make such a
tooth, and especially is this true of
our children's teeth. All of the Sun-
day schools to help make such a
possible. The value of such a clinic
does not need to be explained."

NIGHT RIDERS RAID IN ARKANSAS.

(By A. N. P.)
Hamburg, Ark., July 6.—Ku Klux
Klaners are getting busy in this
part of the state. They visited Colton
in this county and this city recently
and posted warning to dipping vat
dynamiters and moonshine distillers.
A number of men are being held for
trial, charged with the crime.
A venerable city ordinance has re-
cently been invoked to make certain
the enjoyment of beauty sleeps by
members of the city's theatrical folk
without regard to race color, or pre-
vious condition of servitude. Old
clothes men who have been in the
habit of announcing their presence
by the ringing of bells have recently been
arrested by the police wherever they
have been caught ringing their bells in
districts where theatrical folk are
known to board and sleep. Female
bells have been received great bene-
fits from the practical operation of the
ordinance.

INTRODUCES RADICAL LABOR
MEASURE.

By J. M. Batchman.
(By A. N. P.)
St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—Charles G.
Brittingham of Eldon, legislative
agent of the Brotherhood of Locomo-
tive Engineers and a delegate at
large to the Constitutional Convention
by virtue of an appointment by Gov-
ernor Hyde to fill vacancy, has in-
troduced a proposal which is the most
radical declaration that has come be-
fore the convention.

It provides that no court or other
officer shall abridge the right of
working men to quit work, singly or
in concert, without a vote of the
right of picketing, peaceable assemblage,
or payment of strike benefits to induce
others to quit work, or refrain from work-
ing, nor shall such be held to be un-
lawful conspiracy.

It will be recalled that in recent
attempts to have anti-lynching bills
introduced in the Legislature, organ-
ized labor showed opposition on the
grounds that such legislation would
make possible the hampering of
strikes and make probable punish-
ment of striking laborers in such
undertakings. Lots frequently ac-
companying articles; and in view of such
known facts, it is difficult to under-
stand how any anti-lynching or riot
legislation could be effectively drawn
if the proposal of Mr. Brittingham is
incorporated in the new Constitution.

NEGRO AVIATRIX WILL STUNT FOR
MEMPHIS FOLKS.

Memphis, Tenn., Miss, July 6.—Ar-
rangements have been completed by
Bert M. Huddy, editor of the Solvent
Savings Bank and Trust Company, and
several other prominent members of
the city's colored population, to have
Miss Lucile Williams, the only female
Negro flier in the world, to give an
exhibition of her aviation skills in
Memphis for the edification of the
Negro citizens here.

Miss Williams received her air
training at the Curtis plant, Long
Island, New York. Her specialties are
wing walking and parachute jumping.
The date of her exhibition, which
will take place at the Driving Park,
has not yet been definitely decided
on, but it will probably be sometime
in the near future.

It is understood that Bert Huddy
is the principal promoter and backer of
the venture.

AGED VETERAN DIES.

(By A. N. P.)
By J. M. Batchman.
Columbia, Mo., July 6.—Sergeant
William Turner who once served under
General Nelson A. Miles, died in this
city at 11 o'clock, June 24. Turner
had held a position as janitor at the
University of Columbia for more than
30 years, and was known to thousands
of the students.

Turner saw service in the famous
Tenth Cavalry, and was an Indian
fighter back in the "1890s." It was
during these campaigns that he lost
his left arm.

DYER BILL IS FAVORABLY
REPORTED TO SENATE.

Pittsburgh, Mich., July 6.—Pauline
Smith, one of the colored public
stenographers of this city, has issued
an address on the famed Dyer-Lynch-
ing Bill, which contains the following
significant statements:

"We have tried the holding of con-
gress with the 'Personal Inter-
views' with the President, and we
now trying the 'silent parade,' which
are all good and commendable as far
as they go, but we need something
more. They do not cut deep enough,
for they neither touch the white man's
pocket-book nor his intelligence. In
pleasure and in luxury it is the
white man who is the 'sacrifice.' It is
the colored man who is the 'sacrifice.'